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(b) In the first paragraph on page 7 of the text, it is stated, referring to Oldaker & Conrad (1987), that it would take eleven (not eight) 28-hour round-trip flights from New-York to Tokyo for a passenger seated in a smoking seat to be exposed to the amount of nicotine delivered in smoking one cigarette. This accords with the statement made on page 12 of our CECCM paper "ETS: A summary of the scientific literature" dated September 1992. Please confirm that this is a correct statement which has not been superseded.

(I do not expect that any of the other amendments to the text of 20 July 1993, which are included in revised text herewith, will be in any way controversial.)

(c) Rothmans have asked for a reference to the review of the causes of aircraft fires, which is commented on in the first paragraph on page 9. Is it possible to include the appropriate reference? This is ~~Rudolph~~ Kupustin's article. It appeared in Flight Safety Digest March 1993. Vol. 12 No. 3 pages 8 - 11

(d) Please note that, although a reference to Ogden et al 1989 is included in Table 1 on page 14, no finding is given in relation to it. Would you please let me have the appropriate findings or should the reference be deleted from the table? - Delete

Flight Safety Digest is published by the Flight Safety Foundation.

Kindest regards,

8-26-93

Tony -
We had only a few minor comments. At the risk of prolonging the process, I am attaching some infor. re: Congressional hearings & activities concerning airplane indoor air quality. It directly supports arguments made on pages 1-2 that banning smoking does nothing to address concerns about cabin air quality. It also supports statements that airlines are cutting back on fresh air circulation the same #'s. It's most interesting because of the # of complaints occurring even after smoking was banned.
Marty

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